

Anti-Labor Bill Wins House Test, Final Vote Due

"Mexico's Greatest Problem," by James S. Allen
See Page 8

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FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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F.D.R. MOVES TO END COAL STRIKE

Kuban Battle Raging Again

LONDON, June 2 (UP).—Fierce fighting is in progress northeast of Novorossisk on the Kuban bridgehead front and there are persistent reports that the Red Army has made big gains in resumed attacks, a United Press Moscow dispatch reported today.

Wiped Out 1,500 Of Foe on Attu

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UP).—American soldiers, fighting at hand-to-hand with bayonet and grenades, killed at least 1,500 Japanese on Attu while taking only four prisoners, the Navy reported today.

The communiqué did not reveal American casualties. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said last Thursday that 127 Americans had been killed and that 399 had been wounded while 118 were missing. He emphasized that his figures were not complete and that greater losses should be expected.

U. S. 'Aerial Guerillas' Slash at Foe in China

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BASE IN CHINA, June 1 (Delayed) (UP).—American airmen, supporting Chinese ground forces in the Yangtze Valley battle, have helped turn back the determined Japanese drive on Chungking.

Working from scattered advanced bases, U. S. planes, under the command of Col. Clinton D. Vincent, of Natchez, Miss., strafed and bombed enemy supply lines, troop concentrations and supply dumps over a wide front and are continuing to harass the enemy along a broad stretch of the Yangtze.

Although heavy bombers are taking part in the battle, Vincent's "aerial guerillas," flying fighter planes, thus far have seen most of the action. On one flight Vincent himself, piloting a Warhawk, helped destroy two Japanese planes on the ground and damage enemy boats in the Yangtze.

The Warhawks inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese forces advancing west of Ichang. In addition to killing many troops, they blew up several locomotives, sank at least one steamer carrying supplies, and strafed truck convoys.

The Japanese supply lines to Ichang are within easy range of both fighter planes and bombers. The supplies are brought by rail to Yochow, in northern Hunan Province, from there they are transhipped by boat up the Yangtze. U. S. planes are over those lines constantly, hitting at anything they see moving.

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Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

Gotham's Defenders Parade



Negro and white air raid wardens march past Mayor LaGuardia, Major General Terry and others at the reviewing stand at City Hall Park yesterday as the city launches its June 2nd to 15th drive for a half million more civilian defense volunteers. (See Story on Page 4)

Unity Brighter as Peyrouton Quits

(Daily Worker Foreign Department) With the Vichyman Marcel Peyrouton, former governor of Algeria, out of the way, the prospect of French unity seemed to be brighter last night as the British and American ministers in North Africa expressed confidence that a fully constituted French Executive Committee would be formed tomorrow.

Harold MacMillan, British minister and Robert Murphy, American minister, held a joint press conference yesterday in which they minimized the significance of delays in the formation of a French executive committee, said that it would probably be formed on Thursday, and held out assurances of de facto recognition by the United States and Great Britain.

SURE OF UNITY McMillan was quoted by Reynolds Packard of United Press as saying: "I am most hopeful that tomorrow's meeting will result in the formation of a regular executive committee. I believe that the seven men, now on the committee, will walk into a room and that when they come out they will be the constituted executive committee."

Most American correspondents make it appear that the political crisis in North Africa revolves around "ambitious politicians," and scoff at the "comic opera" developments, allegedly in the tradition of French Republican diplomacy.

But the fact remains that Marcel Peyrouton is out of office. The position of all the other Vichy men, such as Nogues of Morocco, Boisson in West Africa, has been greatly weakened, and can hardly withstand the pressure of the Allies.

Steaming into major action for the first time since the Allied Mediterranean aerial push got underway on May 18, the men of war blasted Pantelleria island Sunday night and then teamed with United States Flying Fortresses and bombers carrying Lightning fighter planes to smash gun positions and other targets Tuesday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UP).—Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, will arrive in Washington tomorrow, the White House said today.

Anti-Labor Bill Wins in House Test

By Adam Lapin (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—With the aid of John L. Lewis, the labor-baiters in the House won the first round today in the fight over the drastic Smith-Connally anti-strike bill.

By a 211 to 163 roll call vote the House decided to take up the measure. A final vote is expected tomorrow.

Today's vote was pretty close, and there is still a good chance of defeating the union-busting bill which would ban mass picketing, force registration of labor organizations, impose a cooling-off period before strikes take place and prevent boycotts of anti-labor firms.

There is little doubt that anti-labor Republicans and Southern poll tax Congressmen were greatly strengthened by the John L. Lewis strike in coal.

Rep. E. E. Cox and other leading poll taxers had admitted privately before the coal strike that they didn't have a chance to get the House to agree to take up the Smith bill. The coal strike changed the whole situation.

Liberal Congressmen including Rep. Mary Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Michael Bradley of Pennsylvania fought hard against the rule which made the anti-labor bill in order.

But the ace-in-the-hole of the anti-labor bloc was the Lewis strike which they cited repeatedly in the House.

Approval by President Roosevelt was certain. The program has been in effect for nine years and would have expired June 12.

The vote came after rejection of a second attempt to amend the resolution to require Congressional ratification of all trade pacts. Another restrictive amendment prohibiting any agreement for import of foreign-made commodities without adequate tariff walls to prevent underselling of American-made goods also was defeated.

The vote was a clear-cut victory for the Administration whose top leaders, including Secretary of State Cordell Hull, had warned that the proposed restrictions would jeopardize the good neighbor policy as well as weaken the United States position in post-war world planning.

Administration spokesmen contended throughout debate that any change in the reciprocal trade program—under which the President is authorized to enter into any agreements which are mutually advantageous to the signatory powers—would be subject to misinterpretation by friendly powers.

Detroit CIO Urges FDR to Act

DETROIT, June 2.—Reaffirming its adherence to CIO Cleveland Conference decisions, the Wayne County CIO Council yesterday called upon President Roosevelt to force John L. Lewis and the mine operators to carry out immediately the fair award made by the National War Labor Board.

The resolution charged that "the policy of Lewis and the coal operators was and remains, to sabotage the fair decision of the War Labor Board." It condemned the Lewis policy of "irresponsible personal and political aggrandizement."

APPROVE RESOLUTION "The loyalty of the miners to their government," the resolution continued, "and its just people's war against fascism, demonstrated by the mass response to President Roosevelt's back-to-work call, must be repeated in the present crisis. The miners must again be given the opportunity by our Commander-in-Chief to resume the uninterrupted production of coal through peaceful means rather than by the use of troops."

Following a lengthy discussion, the resolution was overwhelmingly voted by delegates representing over 350,000 CIO members in Wayne County.

Back President

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Paul Zarzky, president of the Greater District Council of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, today wired President Roosevelt offering to support "any action" to get the mines operating again.

Zarzky's union was formerly part of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. It split away in a fight over Lewis' anti-war stand. "Our organization which was born out of the struggle against John L. Lewis and his policies is on record against strikes and for a win-the-war program," he telegraphed. "John L. Lewis must not be permitted to destroy America and its great labor movement. We pledge our support in any action which you deem advisable in getting the mines back into production and settling the just grievances of the miners."

Teamsters Official

The President must "do something and do it soon," was the comment of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hickey of Teamsters, Local 607 when asked his views on the coal strike.

"Lewis is playing a high-handed and dangerous game," said Hickey. "Either he or the operators are trying to hurt Roosevelt but they can't do it without interfering with the war effort. Tresspass or no tresspass, that coal has got to be moving."

"Lewis mustn't get away with it. The situation is getting alarming. If the President does what he said he would do in his speech to the miners, he will do something soon. Something must be done."

Miners' Local Defies Lewis; Wires to FDR

GALLITZIN, Pa., June 2 (UP).—James Stafford, president of United Mine Workers Local 1056, said today he has telegraphed President Roosevelt that the 375 men in his local are ready to resume production of coal as soon as possible.

Stafford, whose men were the first to call off their strike last month, said a back-to-work vote will be taken today or tomorrow unless U.M.W. leaders and operators reach an immediate settlement in Washington.

In his telegram to the President, Stafford reminded the Chief Executive that "Gallitzin Local 1056 of the U.M.W. voted May 1 to go back to work before the truce was signed or before the President's radio appeal."

"Today we declare we do not retract that statement of that date. We are still 100 per cent Americans and we want immediate action so that we can return to work to protect our nation and for the quickest possible victory over the Axis."

The men are employed at the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UP).—The Senate today passed 59 to 23 and sent to the White House legislation extending the Administration's reciprocal trade treaty authority for another two years after rejecting all attempts to empower Congress to ratify or terminate the accord.

Approval by President Roosevelt was certain. The program has been in effect for nine years and would have expired June 12.

The vote came after rejection of a second attempt to amend the resolution to require Congressional ratification of all trade pacts. Another restrictive amendment prohibiting any agreement for import of foreign-made commodities without adequate tariff walls to prevent underselling of American-made goods also was defeated.

The vote was a clear-cut victory for the Administration whose top leaders, including Secretary of State Cordell Hull, had warned that the proposed restrictions would jeopardize the good neighbor policy as well as weaken the United States position in post-war world planning.

WLB Halts Talks Until Miners Work

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt late today moved to terminate the two-day-old strike of 530,000 United Mine Workers when he summoned Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes and members of the War Labor Board to a White House Conference.

Simultaneously the WLB issued a statement asserting that it had asked Presidential intervention and had ordered the coal wage negotiations suspended because their continuance under strike conditions might result in other unions resorting to similar "coercive" collective bargaining in the future.

"In short," the statement said, "throughout the course of this dispute, the mine workers, under Mr. (John L.) Lewis' leadership, have defied the orderly processes of the government of the United States and the national no-strike agreement to which they pledged themselves."

RAP UMW DEFIANCE

The Board accused the UMW of insisting on "a special treatment and a privileged position, in defiance of the national stabilization policy" fixed by Congress.

The brief White House announcement, giving no hint of what action the President may contemplate, came after the WLB had earlier notified the negotiators to resume bargaining conferences.

In a statement released while the Board, Hynes, Ickes and WLB members were meeting at the White House, Lewis accused the board of "unwarranted, illegal action" in conflict with the Wagner Labor Relations Act guaranteeing labor's right to bargain collectively with employers.

Elmer Van Horn, chairman of the operators' group, notified WLB that the Northern operators would comply with the Board edict. But Lewis refused to comment and there was no immediate word from the Southern operators.

Despite the order, the conference met again this afternoon and scheduled another session for 10 A.M. It was presumed the latest meetings were restricted to generalities and did not concern the wage issues at the heart of the negotiations.

WARN OF OUTPUT BLOW

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson warned in a statement that unless the flow of coal to steel plants is maintained steel

(Continued on Page 4)

A Private's Letter to Czar Lewis

(By United Press)

Frt. Byron M. Edgett, 31, whose open letter criticized John L. Lewis for permitting the coal strike, is editor of the daily newspaper of a bomber outfit in New Guinea.

Edgett was a lineotype operator for the Des Moines Register and Tribune before entering the army Jan. 15. He is a member of the International Typographical Union.

His wife is employed at the Des Moines ordnance plant.

return will call for a strict accounting."

The letter was broadcast over the Columbia networks today by George Moorad, Columbia correspondent in Australia.

The text of Edgett's letter as carried by Columbia:

"I am a soldier confined to a hospital in New Guinea, divorced from

(Continued on Page 3)

A Must for Every Patriot

AN EDITORIAL

THE historic struggle for the rights of the Negro people is making headway. Within the last few weeks there were such developments as the passage of the anti-poll tax bill in the House of Representatives; the victory of a Negro candidate in the city council primaries in the Southern city of Nashville, Tennessee; the address of the President of Liberia to Congress, the first time in history a Negro has appeared before that body.

The campaign against discrimination in industry advanced with the reconstitution of the Fair Employment Practices Committee as an independent agency with power to enforce decisions.

The very riot in the Mobile, Alabama, shipyards last week occurred when Negro workers were given skilled jobs side by side with whites, for the first time in those yards.

Victory in the struggle for the rights of the Negro people will remove one of the great barriers to national progress. It will undermine the reactionary poll tax bloc in Congress. It will add great political power to the "common man."

All this is involved in the great Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden Monday night. Sponsored jointly by labor and Negro organizations, it marks an historic step in the cooperation of these two forces in American life toward the elimination of discrimination.

It should get the full support of every progressive, every patriotic American, Negro and white. We urge all our readers, therefore, to get behind it with everything they've got.

Get tickets for your family, friends and neighbors. Take them into your shop, your union, your community organization.

Make that Garden meeting Monday a fitting challenge of the citizens of New York to the "white supremacy" defuncts and obstructionists!

Chinese Victory on Yangtze Develops

By a Veteran Commander

THE Chinese counterblow in the region of the Yangtze assumes even greater proportions than was expected by this reviewer who was rather optimistic from the start. It now develops that besides squeezing the Japanese spearheads which marched into the natural traps which

On the War Fronts

geography disposed west and southwest of Ichang (mighty gorges), the Chinese armies are attacking along a periphery of about 500 miles. The Japanese around Hankow hold an area which looks like the inverted bowl of a pipe. This area is about 200 by 150 miles. The "stem" of the pipe is the area of Japanese occupation along the lower Yangtze. From the north there stretches toward the bowl a tenuous thin line of Japanese occupation along the Peiping-Hankow railroad. The bowl includes Ichang, Lake Tunting, Hankow and Ying-shan.

The Chinese at present are attacking mainly in four sectors, performing a general squeeze against the bowl. From the west they are hammering the offensive spearheads of the Japanese at Ichang and at Yuyangkwan. From the northwest they are trying to cut the Japanese line along the Peiping railroad which is being attacked from the east as well. From the southeast the Chinese are attacking in the direction of the Japanese base at Yochow (on Lake Tunting). Thus it would seem that the entire Japanese army group on the Yangtze between Hankow and Ichang is in danger of being annihilated.

However, let us not be too optimistic. It is doubtful that such a large enemy army would let itself be butchered by the under-equipped Chinese. Hankow will probably hold and the annihilation will be far from complete, but it does appear the Japanese grand offensive has been shattered and the advanced enemy base at Ichang might be recaptured by the Chinese.

Be all this as it may, there is little doubt that quite a few Japanese commanders already have good grounds for committing harakiri. Of the five great Japanese defeats of this war (three battles of Changsha and the battle of Suichow) the current one is perhaps the most resounding.

IT HAS been reported that during May 337 Axis planes were shot down in the Mediterranean area with a loss of 108 Allied planes lost (add to this 2,000 Axis planes lost on the Eastern Front with a loss of about 500 Soviet planes, and add the Axis losses over Western Europe, and you will see that in May alone the Axis lost more than 2,500 planes and that the general ratio is pretty close to 4:1 in our favor).

Nothing spectacular has happened in the air war over Europe during the last 24 hours.

Pantelleria has been bombarded twice in 48 hours by Allied warships.

NOTHING new from the Soviet Front, except that the Germans are still counterattacking fiercely around Novorossiysk and by this very action are giving the lie to their own surreptitious propaganda which tends to give the impression that they are not going to attack the Red Army. They will attack, UNLESS THEY ARE MUCH CLOSER TO COLLAPSE THAN WE THINK, so close that they cannot afford to take a gambler's chance. This is hardly the case. However, should we be proved wrong

Yank Pilots Smash At Burma-China Line

NEW DELHI, June 2 (UP).—American airmen have struck another heavy blow at Japanese supply lines between Burma and China, dropping 12,000 pounds of bombs on the important Shweli suspension bridge, northeast of Mandalay, on Monday, a 10th U. S. Air Force communiqué announced today.

The raid was carried out by four-engine Liberator bombers, the communiqué said, and hits and near hits were scored on the northern end of the structure, probably damaging the north suspension tower. All planes returned safely.

U. S. Mitchell medium bombers yesterday attacked railroad installations at Mandalay for the second day in a row, blasting buildings, rolling stock and tracks.

The Royal Air Force attacked enemy objectives at Kalembo and other points in the Myittha Valley, from where Japanese forces are attempting to drive toward the Indian border. Mohawk fighters bombed and strafed Japanese huts west of Kalembo and downed a number of anti-aircraft guns. Two British planes were lost.

Luncheon for Soviet Orphans

Magistrate Anna Kross will be the chief speaker at a luncheon in honor of "Serebryanye Pruchey" (Silver Ponds) Children's Home and Sanatorium, Stalingrad, to be held on June 5, at Casino Russe in New York City.

Mrs. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, will preside.

Mme. Elizaveta Zubilin, of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D. C., will describe the Soviet Government's child care program in war time.

The luncheon is being given on the occasion of the formal opening in New York City of a drive to enlist American support for the Stalingrad children's home. All supplies (clothing, medicine, linens, etc.) will be purchased in the United States.

Groups Join In War Drive

By Joseph Starobin

Big things have been happening "Down Under" in the labor movement of Australia, according to information in the weekly journal of the Australian Communist Party, Forward. In the state of New South Wales, one of Australia's five states and a highly populated area, unity between the Australian Communist and the State Labor Party has made big advances.

In the latest issue of Forward received, dated April 9th, we learn that a committee has been set up by the State Labor Party and the Communists to discuss concerted action for "increased production, elimination of unnecessary strikes and stoppages, raising of civilian morale."

It was also agreed that both parties would cooperate in the New South Wales electoral contests, and would support the Federal Labor Party in the forthcoming national elections.

Prime Minister John Curtin heads the Federal Labor Party which in Australia controls the government by a small majority.

Forward tells us that the State Labor Party was to meet in the third week of April to ratify "United Labor Front" action with the Australian Communist. Rallies were to be held in the "down hall of Sydney, in the suburbs and country towns, at lunch hour meetings in the factories and in joint radio programs" to advance unity.

Judging from the Australian Party paper and other information there is little prospect of labor unity in some of Australia's other states, where the Labor Party leaders are bitterly anti-Communist.

But since New South Wales is one of Australia's most populated states—situated on the industrial eastern coast of the country, with the big cities of Canberra and Sydney in it—the "United Labor Front" here is bound to have repercussions in the whole nation.

However, the Communists are pressing for full unity with the Federal Labor Party also. The March 12 issue of Forward carries a letter from J. B. Miles, general secretary of the Australian Communist, to the Federal Executive in Melbourne, urging "as a basis for discussion" a "common campaign in which Communist and Labor Party members in the factories, unions and localities will work together to:

1. Achieve a greater war effort and raise morale.
2. Strengthen the support of the people for the Curtin government and ensure its continuance in office.
3. Ensure security and freedom in the post-war world.

An important feature of the unity movement is the support it has among the organized workers. One comes across resolutions for unity from such bodies as the Electric Car Workers of Chulona, the Newcastle branch of the Ironworkers, and many others.

Forward also reports the 13th Congress of the Australian Communist, the first since the lifting of the ban upon them on December 19, 1941.

The Australian Communist and their press had been declared illegal in June, 1940. But after a big campaign in the labor movement, the party was legalized, and its 13th Congress was held in the weekend of March 19th.

The party registered a growth from 4,500 members in June, 1940, to more than 15,000 this spring, a sign of tremendous vitality during the period of illegality. The party membership is even more impressive when you consider that all of Australia has about 7 million people. Ninety-one delegates attended, of whom 21 were women, with a "good sprinkling of army uniforms among the delegates."

According to Forward, the "Congress devoted much time to the problem of Australian defense. Speakers emphasized that the second front in Europe—and also more aid for China and a solution of the Indian problem—were absolutely indispensable for Australian security. The development of labor unity in New South Wales was noted, great emphasis is placed on stronger support for the Curtin government and increasing production by avoidance of strikes."

Australia has been troubled by wildcat strikes, especially on the docks, engineered by disruptive enemies of the Curtin government, akin to John L. Lewis in this country. J. B. Miles was re-elected general secretary; L. L. Sharkey, chairman of the central committee; and R. Dixon as third member of the central committee's secretariat.

Among the political committee members is Ernest Thornton, the popular ironworkers' leader and head of the Metal and Munitions Union. Forward reprints prominently the messages of greeting from Earl Browder and Harry Pollitt.

In the picture of the crowded opening session in the Sydney Town Hall, it is possible to discern Browder's photo along with a Pasionaria, Ernest Thaelmann, Dimitroff, and the picture of Mao Tse-Tung, Chinese Communist leader, among others.

China's famous quadruplets, the Chin children, are named United States Chin, Great Britain Chin, Soviet Chin, and China Chin. They were born in Canton, on Nov. 11, 1933. Mother was a refugee from a west Canton suburb, now occupied by Japan. UNITED CHINA RELIEF has become their foster parent, after the Presbyterian Mission Camp in China sheltered them in their first year. In the Cantonese dialect, the children were named Chin of a Strong Country, (Britain); Chin of a Heroic Country (China); Chin of a Self-ruling country (USSR) and Chin of a Prosperous Country (USA).

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What Miss Negro War Worker Does on Her Day Off



Miss Ellie Calhoun, above right, who was chosen as Miss Negro War Worker for the forthcoming Madison Square Garden spectacle, "For This We Fight," yesterday turned down an offer to play an "Uncle Tom" role in a play to be broadcast throughout the country Sunday night, June 6, by the Radio Reader's Digest.

Negro Actor Spurns Part In Reader's Digest Slander

By Eugene Gordon

Dick Campbell, well-known Negro actor and director of Langston Hughes' forthcoming Madison Square Garden spectacle, "For This We Fight," yesterday turned down an offer to play an "Uncle Tom" role in a play to be broadcast throughout the country Sunday night, June 6, by the Radio Reader's Digest.

The program is put on by Reader's Digest over Station WABC every Sunday evening. Mr. Campbell said the script, titled "Tom's Last Forage," pur-

portedly a Civil War tale of a "good Negro" who couldn't refrain from stealing even after he got to heaven, was "the most outrageous" he had seen in his 30 years' experience. The script was written from a story of the same name taken from that magazine.

"SHOCKING," THEY SAY. The Negro actor's refusal to participate cost the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden Monday night the chance to get a "plus" on the air. The committee in charge of the rally said, however, that it fully supported Mr. Campbell's action.

He was invited, along with two other well-known Negro actors, Frank Wilson and Juano Hernandez, to come to the WABC studio for an audition. The players were outraged and shocked. Mr. Campbell declared, when they read the script of the faithful slave, Tom, who followed "Marse Tom" into the Confederate Army, "foraging" chickens, hogs and other food for the rebel soldiers, years later to be arrested for stealing a pig because he was unable to break the habit of "foraging."

The play shows the aged Tom being prosecuted by his former owner, "Marse Tom," now a district attorney, who demands the old man's conviction despite his

earlier "foraging" for the Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Campbell, speaking to reporters in the offices of the Negro Actors' Guild of America, Inc., 1674 Broadway, said he told the casting director, Basil Loughlin, that he wouldn't do the part for \$1,000. He told Mr. Loughlin that such a false picture of the Negro and the Civil War period would anger the Negro people and would tend to foster resentment and misunderstanding on the part of white Southerners.

PROTEST SCRIPT

As a member of the executive board of the Negro Actors' Guild, Mr. Campbell authorized a letter by Mabel A. Roane, acting executive secretary, to be sent to Radio Reader's Digest, to William S. Paley, head of CBS, and to the Campbell Soup Co., sponsor of the radio program.

In that letter he protested the subject matter of the script and the chauvinist epithets which, he said, occurred "more than a dozen times." The letter declared that to permit the radio play to go on "would be detrimental to wartime unity of the Negro and the white people."

Reader's Digest is the magazine which, a few months ago, caused nationwide protests with its pub-

lication, and distribution through the Saturday Review of Literature, of a derogatory article on the Negro press. Radio Reader's Digest, several Sundays ago, broadcast a tale of a "nob" Negro woman, starring Ethel Waters, in which the woman showed herself content to remain a humble, human-singing, semi-slave all her life.

Efforts to reach Mr. Hernandez, who is playing in "The Patriots," and Mr. Wilson, who has appeared in "Porgy and Bess" and perhaps a score of Broadway successes, were unsuccessful. Both actors, according to Mr. Campbell, resented the caricature of the Negro in the script. He said that a Negro player's accepting a part should not be interpreted to mean his approving it, owing to the fact that Negro actors find paying work difficult to obtain.

The role of Tom in Sunday night's broadcast would pay about \$80, a member of the Negro Actors' Guild informed reporters. Mr. Campbell, according to persons who have seen his work with the Langston Hughes spectacle, is going to give the Madison Square Garden crowd its money's worth next Monday night. He is a graduate of Columbia University, where he majored in history. He formerly directed the Rose McEndow Players.



Miss Ellie Calhoun, above right, who was chosen as Miss Negro War Worker for the forthcoming Madison Square Garden spectacle, "For This We Fight," yesterday turned down an offer to play an "Uncle Tom" role in a play to be broadcast throughout the country Sunday night, June 6, by the Radio Reader's Digest.

Fierce Battles Rage Around Novorossisk

(Continued from Page 1)

changes in the Soviet-German Front. The fighting in the Kuban, northeast of Novorossisk, continues, but it is difficult as yet to determine their scope and significance. Judging from the Soviet press dispatches the difficult conditions of the terrain, which at times seem insurmountable, do not prevent the Soviet land troops from steadily cutting into the German defenses.

There is a comparative lull on the Western Front, and yet this front is in constant tension. Day and night the Soviet troops are engaged in active operations. There are times when an artillery cannonade thunders over an area of dozens of miles, and here and there swift but violent skirmishes ensue.

Thus, for instance, on one of the sectors a Soviet unit improved its positions by dislodging the Germans from a state farm from where the enemy was able to control the road running to the Soviet rear, and firmly entrenched on its new positions.

The Soviet Wednesday noon communique said that in the Lischansk sector Soviet planes destroyed or damaged 14 grounded enemy planes in a raid on an airfield and shot down five enemy fighters in air combat, without loss to themselves. Soviet gunners shelled enemy positions and dispersed about one battalion, nominally 1,000 German troops, killing part of them, the communique said.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 2.—The first days of June have brought no essential changes in the situation.

will deduct the tax from pay checks and salaries at a rate of 20 per cent of the amount in excess of these exemptions:

Single persons—\$12 a week or \$52 a month; married persons—\$24 a week or \$104 a month; each dependent—\$6 a week or \$26 a month.

Thus a married man with two children and a salary of \$45 weekly would have a withholding exemption of \$36. The employer would deduct 20 per cent of the remaining \$9, or \$1.80 a week.

Employers will use a table to determine amounts to be withheld, rather than make exact calculations. The withholding levy is a tentative tax and subject to final adjustment each succeeding March 15.

Technically the Victory Tax continues at the rate of five per cent of gross income above \$424 annually, but actually only three per cent will be deducted. Since most taxpayers could claim credits against the Victory Levy, it was decided not to collect it at the old five per cent rate.

Starting with the first payroll period on or after July 1, a substantial part of the income tax will be collected by employers and turned over to the Treasury. They

and operators conferred separately. Meantime, reports from coal-producing areas showed that there has been no break in the solid "no contract, no work" front of the UMW.

Re-entry of the Board and then Mr. Roosevelt into the dispute came after the UMW had offered to settle the wage question temporarily by accepting \$1.50 a day for portal to portal pay, the major point at issue. It asked that this compensation be paid retroactively to April 1. The operators rejected the plan because of the retroactive feature. They wanted retroactive payments to cease as of June 1.

The current stoppage embraces both bituminous and anthracite miners. Thomas J. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of UMW, announced that the anthracite joint wage conference scheduled for New York this afternoon had been postponed until tomorrow.

Darcy Talks on C. I. Decision
(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—What the dissolution of the Communist International means to Americans will be the subject of a discussion by Sam Adams Darcy, state secretary of the Communist Party, on Tuesday, June 8th at the Musical Fund Hall, 810 Locust St., at 8 P.M.

Drive Nets Y. C. L. 6,000

The Young Communist League announced last night that its goal of recruiting 6,000 new members between March 1st and June 1st has been more than topped.

Already, its spokesmen stated, 6,300 new members have been listed, and most of the districts have not yet turned in their full returns. They expect that the final figure will reach 6,500.

The YCL National Council "heartily congratulated" its members for having "unstintingly and with great energy achieved this magnificent goal."

Anti-Labor Bill Wins in House Test

(Continued from Page 1)

spread-eagle oratory as a violation of labor's no-strike pledge which allegedly made the pledge worthless.

Party lines were badly split in the vote on the bill. Most Republicans had previously been expected to make a demagogic political move and line up against the Smith bill, but they divided following the Lewis strike.

For taking up the Smith Bill were 105 Republicans and 106 Democrats. Against considering the measure were 88 Republicans, 77 Democrats, two Wisconsin Progressives, one Minnesota Farmer-Laborite and one American Laborite of New York.

Rep. John McCormack, House majority leader, voted for taking up the Smith Bill. McCormack comes from Boston, but has been voting recently as if he hailed from a poll tax state. Minority leader Joseph Martin also voted in favor of considering the bill.

Two Republican members of the House Military Affairs Committee told the House they "made a mistake" in approving the Smith-Connally Bill in Committee. They were Rep. Clare Luce of Connecticut and Rep. Ward Johnson of California.

Both were chided by Rep. Everett Dirksen, Illinois Republican, who contended they should have remained consistent and continued their support of the bill.

While the main impact of the coal strike was obviously to strengthen the anti-labor crowd, Lewis had apparently made some strange friends on both sides of the fence.

HAM FISH BACKS STRIKE

In opposing the Smith bill, the malodorous Ham Fish of New York virtually endorsed strikes now going on.

Fish said that he had changed his mind since voting for the Smith bill on Dec. 3, 1941. He said that he had voted for it then because it was allegedly "aimed at to stop Communist-inspired strikes which had been prevalent throughout the nation."

Disregarding Fish's misstatement about "Communist-inspired" strikes the implication of what he had said was that strikes are now okay.

Strangely enough, Rep. Howard Smith, of Virginia, sponsor of the pending anti-union bill and leader of the anti-labor crowd in the House, refrained from any criticism of Lewis and centered his attack on William Green of the AFL.

There were reports that Lewis gave Smith undercover support in the last Congressional primary campaign last year.

The Smith bill was virtually unchanged at an executive military affairs committee session this morning to consider amendments.

Stricken from the bill was a joker which prevented the War Labor Board from granting union shop or even maintenance of union conditions.

Also taken out was a provision permitting workers in plants taken over by the government to take their grievances to WLB.

A move to eliminate provisions requiring a secret ballot and a 30-day cooling off period before strikes could take place was beaten. The vote against these provisions carried 11 to 10, when Rep. Andrew May, chairman of the committee, insisted on voting and succeeded in creating a tie which blocked action.

War and Navy Department officials had made the point that these provisions virtually sanctioned strikes in war time once the preliminary conditions were complied with.

U. S. Negro Pilots Now in Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, June 2 (UP).—A squadron of American Negro fighter plane pilots has arrived in North Africa and is now receiving advanced training based on the lessons learned by other airmen in the Tunisian campaign, it was announced today.

The squadron is flying P-40 Warhawk fighters and is being trained by veterans of this area. When the training is completed, the squadron will become the first Negro pilot group to go into action in this theater.

City Opens Drive For OCD Recruits

New York launched its drive for half a million more Civilian Defense volunteers at dramatic ceremonies at City Hall Park yesterday noon.

Bands played and white helmets gleamed in the sunshine as 5,000 Army and Navy and civilian defense paraders passed Mayor LaGuardia, former Governor Al Smith, Major General Thomas A. Terry, commander of the Second Corps Area and other dignitaries on the reviewing stand.

White and Negro Army and Navy auxiliary girls and white and Negro civilian defense workers featured the parade.

New York has a quarter of a million patriotic civilian defense workers today, said the Mayor's proclamation, read by Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office and master of ceremonies yesterday.

It must get a half million more in the recruiting period that runs from June 2nd to 12th, said the proclamation.

GENERAL TERRY SPEAKS

With a half million more capable civilian defense workers the city can develop a "rather effective" defense against attack, said General Terry.

Warning against the danger of such an attack General Terry said that the oceans were highways for the enemy as well as for ourselves and planes could reach us from other lands.

New York needs the best protection, said the Second Service commander, because of its immense population, its war industries, and its role as an economic nerve center for the nation.

Warning that "A desperate enemy may send raiding planes over our cities," and that "the danger increases as he becomes more desperate," was voiced at the ceremonies by Brigadier General Troup Miller, Inspector General in charge of the Eastern Defense Command of the First Army.

"It is vital," he said, "that a trained civilian army be ready to meet enemy attacks."

CALL TO DUTY

Mayor LaGuardia said the call for a half million more volunteers was a call to duty that must be responded to. He said that men exempted from military service were not exempted from the duty of defending their city.

At Smith said that the enemy was jeering at the civilian population of the democratic nations, but the enemy would learn the fighting qualities of our people.

Three thousand recruiting centers have been set up in every neighborhood of New York City for the purpose of enrolling the half million volunteers in the June 2nd to 12th drive.

About New Members
Audley Moore Tops Upper Harlem Drive

The ace recruiter in the Upper Harlem Section is not, it happens, a member of the ace Branch, the Railroaders Club, but the Section Organizer of Upper Harlem and Chairman of the John Brown Club of the 13th A.D., the well-known Negro woman leader, Audley Moore. Comrade Moore recruited 37 new members to the

Party during the Drive, of whom 27 are women and all but one are Negroes. She brought these workers in through personal contact, through speaking to them at small house meetings and at Club meetings, and through her leadership in struggles around immediate issues; police brutality, rent strikes, high prices, etc.

Her work, like that of Ben Davis, Section Executive Secretary, (who personally recruited 180 gave personal example and inspiration to the comrades throughout the Section).

Second is Martha Wilson of the 11th A.D. Club, Upper Harlem, a young Negro woman domestic worker, herself a recruit in the Drive. As a natural leader among the members of her very family and many friends, she organized small house meetings where Party leaders spoke and she went out systematically to her friends and convinced them to join on the basis of what the Party meant to her in the struggle for equality and victory—she told how she and other had picked "Tennessee Johnson," how the Club has been patrolling prices, etc. Three of Martha Wilson's recruits themselves brought in 10 more.

Comrade Charles Loman, Chairman of the Railroaders Club, a Negro comrade of 6 years and a former railroad worker, night after night visited at home and at the terminals large numbers of his former fellow workers and subscribers. He recruited 20, as well as helping innumerable new members to recruit others themselves.

A Negro railroad commissary worker recruited 11, mostly on the job, and his recruits brought in 13 more, making a sizeable Party in his place of work where he had been the Communist before.

Comrade Rose Gaudin, Upper Harlem's new Administrative Secretary, until recently a nurse in Harlem Hospital, visited and had personal talks with her many acquaintances from the job and the commu-

nity and brought 19 new members into the Party.

In all cases, these recruiters are in direct contact with their new recruits and are taking charge of the introduction of the new members to Party life in the Branch, seeing that they find their places and join one of the many Club or Section classes or discussion circles, and most of all that they become steady readers of the press as the solid rock upon which to build their political understanding, to enable them to make their full contribution to the Party and to become devoted Party members.

Conference Here to Fight Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism—one of Hitler's secret weapons—will be nailed as the devious trick it is to cripple the people's unity everywhere by outstanding civic, trade union and religious leaders this Sunday at a one-day conference at Hotel Capital.

The New York City Conference to Combat Anti-Semitism will be addressed by Mr. Max Perlow, acting president of the Jewish People's Committee, sponsoring the meeting.

Guest speakers include Congressmen Emanuel Celler and Samuel Dickstein, Rabbi Jonah E. Kaplan, Assemblyman John L. Lamula, Mr. Clifford T. McAvoy of the CIO Industrial Union Council and Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of the New York Committee of the A.L.P.

More than 500 delegates and observers are expected to attend the all-day sessions which will map a program of support for Congressional bills outlawing anti-Semitism.

Lewis Assailed in Tobin's Union Journal

Union Lookout

Danny Allen, secretary-treasurer of the New York District of the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO, before he joined the armed forces, is a weather observer for the army out at Phoenix, Ariz. He was recently made a sergeant.

Approximately 5,000 New York printing trades workers have been retained for war production. Unions in this industry now have somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000 men in service. Bakery Drivers Local 902 members have voted to give \$5 each to Labor's War Chest.

County war boards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in New Jersey are raiding vital war plants to get farm workers, according to President Irving Abramson of the New Jersey CIO. He wrote to War Manpower Commissioner McNutt citing the case of a Brewster Aeronautical worker, classified 4P, who was notified by his county war board to appear within a certain time for assignment to farm work.

AFL President William Green got a letter from Bakers Local 80, AFL, urging him to sit down with CIO President Murray and President Whitney of the Railroad Tradesmen and work out unity. "I am in hearty accord with the declaration made, and will gladly do all that lies within my power to bring about unity and agreement within the ranks of labor," Green wrote back.

CIO office workers in Detroit have started a Surgical Dressing Contest at union headquarters. Over 100 girls are racing each other in gauze cutting and bandage rolling for the Red Cross. Winners will be sent to visit wounded servicemen from Guadalcanal now convalescing at the Percy Jones General Hospital at Battle Creek. They'll take gifts from Detroit office workers with them.

To help avert a threatened labor shortage among up-state cannery workers, the Regional War Labor Board has authorized wage increases up to a 50-cent an hour level. This permits individual increases up to 10 cents an hour. New canners want to raise price ceilings on canned goods. Therefore the wage increase still has to go before Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson before it gets into anybody's pay envelope.

Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of the big United Auto Workers local at Ford, is flying to New York from Detroit next Monday for the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. W. C. Handy, "father of the blues," was going to appear but he was called out of town. Before leaving, he personally got Duke Ellington to agree to substitute. Miss Belle Calhoun, CIO member chosen as Miss Negro War Worker for the rally, was a guest at the Stage Door Canteen last night, invited by the Communist. Before the show, she broadcast the rally story through OWI to the West Indies. At 10 P.M. Sunday, she'll appear on the "All Men Are Created Equal" program of Station WEDV.

The news that four women have become members of the International Longshoremen's Union out in San Francisco had hardly been printed when the Marine Division of the American Communications Association, CIO, came along with a new woman's angle of its own. An enterprising woman went to school on her own hook, learned radio telegraphy, passed the Federal Communications Commission test and qualified for a license as a ship radio operator. She joined the union. Now the ACA is looking for a ship for her. There isn't any. The union is taking the matter up with the War Shipping Administration.

There will be elections tomorrow in the one dry-land local affiliated to the National Maritime Union. That's Stationary Engineers' Local 670, founded by merchant seamen in the dark days of the depression, but since expanded to include building firemen and maintenance men. Voting takes place from 2 to 9 P.M. at union headquarters, 33-35 Park Row. Results will be announced at a membership meeting tomorrow night.

Biggest Fla. Union Election Won by CIO

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MIAMI, June 2.—The CIO has just won the largest labor board election ever held in Florida. An overwhelming majority of the 1,200 workers at Miami Shipbuilding Corp. chose the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers as their sole collective bargaining agent.

The vote was 562 for the CIO; 207 for the AFL and 27 for no union. A total of 805 voted of 930 eligible.

The victory demonstrated solid Negro and white unity behind a win-the-war program. Voters included about 125 Negroes, many of them women. Racial issues were never even raised in the campaign and the union program called directly for a fight against discrimination as an important part of the fight against Hitler.

The CIO drive avoided mudslinging against the AFL and out-moded general agitation against management. Organizing Southern workers, most of whom had never been in a union of any kind before, the union based its appeal on CIO victory policies, and even called for rank and file unity with the AFL membership in instances where firings or poor company policy led to discrimination and firings of either CIO or non-CIO workers.

The union called for labor-management cooperation to boost production, urged establishment of grievance machinery to keep morale high and generally presented a positive program without name-calling.

Charles N. Smoloff, Shipyard Union Greater Miami representative, pronounced election results as "above all a victory for the war effort." Jerry Lee, another union representative, asserted that it demonstrated that the technique of seeking to divide workers by stirring up racial issues "had no effect whatever."

Four steps that can be expected as a result of the victory were outlined by William Smith, IUMSWA regional director.

1. Labor-management production committees will be established.
 2. The union will establish American standards of living and raise sub-standard wages which now prevail.
 3. Florida's CIO will give added strength to labor's national drive for the price rollback and a proper tax program.
 4. Florida CIO labor will dedicate itself to the successful prosecution of the war effort.
- During the drive, 10 CIO workers, fired for union activity, were re-

Ship's Mascot Rescued



Minnie, the gunner, who spent four days on a raft after his vessel was torpedoed, is held by Nick Hengeman, National Maritime Union, CIO, member who with two other mariners heroes lived through 33 days on a raft. Screen actress Irene Manning of the Screen Actors Guild, AFL, admires him and is admired. Minnie received a torpedo pin at ceremonies honoring merchant seamen at the New York opening of the Warner Bros. movie "Action in The North Atlantic."

Weinstock Wins Local Nomination by 3 to 1

Louis Weinstock was nominated for re-election as secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, AFL, by a better than three-to-one majority in Tuesday's primary election of his union, Local 848.

He drew 213 votes to 72 for his opponent Lewis J. Stevens who opposed him in several past elections.

With the Council's general election Saturday, June 26, the Rank and File Committee which sponsors Weinstock's candidacy, will hold its first election mass meeting at Irving Plaza, 16th St. and Irving Place, on Saturday, June 5.

Continuance of the win-the-war policies of the Weinstock administration is the principal platform of the rank and file.

With only Local 31 of the Council still to nominate, the indications are that Weinstock's opponent will be Morris Arber, an old-guard Social Democrat of Local 261. Two other candidates are contesting for the nomination at Local 31 election Saturday. Both are opponents of the administration.

RANK AND FILE CANDIDATES
Rank and file candidates for business agent with each local entitled to nominate one for the general election, are thus far as follows: Ruben Jaffe, Local 261; Ralph French, Local 254; Leon Tabac, Local 848; Henry Wilson, Local 892 and Morris Gainer, Local 906. The last local, largest in the city, had no opposition to the rank and file leadership.

Local 442, with six candidates contesting for the business agent post, will hold a run-off Friday. Weinstock's campaign committee, declared in its call for Saturday's mass meeting:

"The Painters District Council leadership for the past year has done away with a 'business-as-usual' policy and placed the organization on a war footing. It did a great deal in totally supporting President Roosevelt's all-out war effort policy. It raised and distributed tens of thousands of dollars to allied war relief agencies and gifts to our members and sons of members in the armed forces. The present administration has demonstrated again its able leader-

WLB Acts to Arbitrate UAW Dispute

DETROIT, June 2 (UP).—A National War Labor Board panel today recommended a permanent impartial umpire to settle labor disputes between the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Chrysler Corp.

The panel's 55-page report, which if approved by the full board, will affect more than 60,000 Chrysler employees, also proposed a maintenance of membership clause and provision for a check-off system of dues collection.

The report scored both the union and company for permitting minor grievances to "get out of hand" to such an extent that they resulted in major strikes such as those in the corporation's Detroit plants two weeks ago.

East Coast Yards Set May Production Record

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (UP).—The U. S. Maritime Commission announced today that East Coast shipyards delivered 54 vessels during May, setting a production record for the second consecutive month.

Teamster Chief Heads Body on UMW Reentry

If the contents of the "International Teamster" are any indication, President Daniel J. Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters can hardly favor readmission of John L. Lewis into the American Federation of Labor.

Tobin is the chairman of the three-man committee of the AFL's executive council that is considering the Lewis application.

HAST AGAINST LEWIS
The June issue of the I.B.T.'s official journal contains:

1. An attack upon Lewis as labor's "greatest enemy," and one of the "closest friends" of the Axis.

2. A denunciation of those who are capitalizing on dissatisfaction and "its venomous, serpent-like fangs among the workers of the country" and an appeal that the Axis atrocities should not be forgotten.

3. A denunciation of Trotskyites, Lewis' pals and tools in the campaign to spread strikes and undermine the war effort.

The direct attack upon Lewis is expressed in an editorial reprinted from "The Indiana Teamster," titled "Lewis Opens His Big Mouth." It consists of a series of questions among them:

"Does John L. Lewis know that the United States is fighting for its life?"

"Is he aware of the fact that American blood has been spilled on many battlefields and that much more is certain to be spilled?"

"Does he realize that those young men who have given their lives for their country have done so to protect the privileges of free Americans, one of which is the right to join labor unions and to bargain collectively to improve their working conditions?"

"Does he realize that a true laborer signed with the U. S. Government is an admission that he started a war against the United States?"

"Is he conscious of the fact that his actions affected adversely every working man and woman in the country?"

"Does he realize that he is organized labor's greatest enemy?"

"Is he aware that Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito must regard him as one of their closest friends?"

Other questions ask whether Lewis realizes he is sabotaging economic stabilization and contributing to demoralization of our armed forces.

"We believe," concludes the article, "that the answer to all of these questions is a loud 'Yes'."

The reprint from the "Indiana Teamster" follows Mr. Tobin's lead article of the journal titled "Some Grumble While Others Die."

The I. B. T. president draws the attention of the union's half million members to the sacrifices on the battlefields and of the people of the occupied lands.

"Crimes against men and women are so prevalent that thousands of young women have taken their own lives to avoid the awful indignities the Germans would compel them to suffer," writes the Tobin.

"It is even nauseating to attempt to write of the suffering of those people."

"Then isn't it disgusting to hear some Americans grumbling here at home? No doubt it is because they don't understand the price others are paying to maintain liberty and civilization."

Tobin asks his members to picture what the conditions of their wives, children, daughters or sisters would be in a land occupied by the Axis.

"You have a job to do, and the job is to prevent grumbling and

TODAY'S RECIPES

MEAL-IN-ONE CASSEROLE
(Budgeter's Special)
8 medium potatoes, sliced
6 medium onions, sliced
9 frankfurters, sliced
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
3/4 cups milk, scalded
Pare and slice potatoes with knife or vegetable cutter. Pare and slice onions. Slice frankfurters crosswise or lengthwise. Place a layer of potatoes in a well-greased casserole; cover with onion slices and frankfurters. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon flour a little salt and dot with butter or margarine. Repeat until all ingredients are used, having frankfurter slices on top. Pour over milk and dot with remaining butter or margarine. Bake, covered, in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 35 min. Uncover the last 10 minutes of baking. Serves 6.

VARIATIONS
Omit frankfurters and use dried, chipped beef.
Omit frankfurters and use hard-cooked egg slices.
Omit frankfurters and serve casserole with savory hamburgers or delicious meat loaf.
Omit onions and use 2 cups canned or fresh green peas.
For meatless special, omit frankfurters and add 1 cup (1/2 pound) grated American cheese.

Union Hails 145th 'Invasion Ship'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, June 2.—"Ships for Invasion" is the new battle cry of Local 43, International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, and as that cry rose from the throats of 23,000 workers at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard it carried to the top of the flagpole the Maritime Commission's eagle pennant which has just been awarded to the yard.

Announcement of the award, which is made when a company has already won ten awards for excellence in production, was made at the 145th Liberty Ship was launched. The Thomas Nelson Page, according to Paros Plesanis, business agent of Local 43, broke all East Coast production records, having been built in 27 days.

Speaking of the production drive which has been approved by the Labor-Management Victory Production Committee, and which is expected to shatter national production records, Plesanis said:

"The period from now until July 4 may well be the decisive period of the war, and ships and more ships will be needed for the invasion of Europe."

According to the "Yardbird," official organ of Local 43 at the Fairfield and Pullman yards, the Victory Production Committee will issue regular statements of the day on the progress and meaning of the "ships for invasion" goal "wherever consistent with war safety." Participation and ideas of every worker in the yard will be encouraged, and a proposal has been made that the yard be divided into teams for sportsmanlike competition on production.

"The purpose of the 'ships for invasion' production drive is to win the war as quickly as possible," the "Yardbird" continues. "Management and labor must work together and work well if our yard is to do its part. Every man and woman in the yard is called upon as their privilege and their responsibility to get behind the 'ships for invasion' production drive and show the way to our country and to the world in building ships and sending them out to sea."

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Senate Group Firm Against Kerr Action

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate will have a real chance this week to defeat the Kerr Committee's blacklist of anti-fascist government employees.

Despite indications to the contrary, the Senate Appropriations Committee stood firm against the Kerr amendment in conference with the House Appropriations Committee.

The House is expected to insist on the Kerr blacklist in a vote tomorrow or Friday. The issue will then go to the Senate for a vote. In case the two bodies differ, a stalemate will be reached.

If the Senate holds out, the Kerr Committee advocates in the House can be forced to retreat.

One danger is that Senators will fear that they will endanger the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to which the Kerr amendment is attached if they hold firm.

The Kerr amendment orders the discharge from government service of Robert Morris Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, and Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd of the Federal Communications Commission.

CIO to Hold Inwood Rally Fri.

"Don't let rising prices rob your paycheck," urges the CIO Community Council of Washington Heights-Inwood in its call to a roll-back price rally to be held Friday evening at Audubon Hall, Broadway and 168th St., in Manhattan.

Plan to Reduce Price Of Milk Here by 1/2c

An order from the Office of Food Administration, reducing the price of milk one half cent a quart in New York City is being prepared in Washington it was learned from reliable sources yesterday.

In the meantime milk wagon drivers' representatives said the men would deliver the regular day's supply of milk to each household customer today. They will refuse to deliver two days' supply, as the Office of Defense Transportation had ordered.

Today is the delivery day under the ODT's skip-a-day plan.

The dispute is pending before the War Labor Board in Washington.

The half-cent reduction was urged upon the Department of Agriculture by Mayor LaGuardia because of the decrease in the cost of milk distribution due to the skip-a-day plan.

STORE DELIVERIES AT PAR
The city experienced its first house-to-house skip-a-day gap yesterday. Retail stores, however, received milk as usual.

"The store deliveries were O. K. today," said the Mayor as he left City Hall, "but the house-to-house skip-a-day plan caused a lot of inconvenience."

The Mayor explained that a large number of consumers who had been receiving their milk at the door swamped the retail stores as they sought their day's supply.

The Mayor said he talked to Chester Davis, Food Administrator, in Washington and stated "I feel just a little bit more hopeful than I did yesterday."

LaGuardia said that he was working on a plan for centralized city distribution points throughout the city. Under this plan, he explained, trucks would haul milk to strategic points, where retailers would pick it up. This plan, the Mayor believes, will aid in further saving of gasoline and improvement of milk distribution throughout the city.

Authentic Russian Village Features Bazaar

An authentic Russian Village will be the setting for a Russian War Relief bazaar and festival which will be given at 13 Astor Place, June 12, it was announced yesterday by Ivan Black, Chairman.

Plans for the festival are being made by the Greenwich Village Gramercy Park committee of Russian War Relief to raise additional funds for food and medical supplies for Russia.

A number of stage stars and artists are volunteering their services. Tickets can be purchased through Russian War Relief Offices at 7 Greenwich Avenue, Chelsea 3-9588.

Although steel managements, opposing the 48-hour week, contended that production already was above 80 per cent of capacity and could not be increased by lengthening hours, Mr. McNutt's findings supported union contentions.

Your Money's Worth

Taken from Mom's Scrap Book

FIRST INSTALLMENT

(Taken from Mom's Scrap Book)
GREEN SNAP BEANS—Boiled in salted water and can be served with melted butter, white sauce or au gratin.

BEETS—Cooked in salt water and can be served hot sliced or whole, plan or with Dutch sauce. Serve cold pickled or with other vegetables in salad. Beet tops or greens are boiled like spinach and served with butter. The greens are rich in vitamins.

BROCCOLI—Cooked just like cauliflower in a little water and can be served with melted butter, creamed or au gratin.

BRUSSE

CONSTANT READER

Axis Scores a Victory
In the Valtin Case
Without Firing a Shot
By SENDER GARLIN

"Desperate efforts are now being made to jimmy him (Valtin-Krebs) out of Ellis Island. His pals—embarrassed by his plight—are working actively in Washington and elsewhere to secure his release."
—From this column, April 29, 1943.

CHALK up a victory for Hitler rosters in this country. It took persistent work and numerous visits to the "right people," but they got results. Richard Julius Herman Krebs, alias Richard Anderson, alias Richard Peterson, alias Richard Williams, alias Rudolf Heller, alias Otto Melchior, alias Jan Valtin has been released on parole from Ellis Island.

The decision to "spring" Valtin was made by the Department of Justice whose chief, Attorney General Francis Biddle, has been busy these past months on a pet scheme to deport Harry Bridges, who is probably doing more than any other single individual to move vital supplies to the war area.

In freeing Valtin on parole, the Department of Justice announced that it based its action on the findings of the Connecticut Enemy-Allen Control Board which held a two-day hearing on the case last December. This board, composed of a Hartford newspaper publisher and a couple of other solid burghers were evidently dazzled by the appearance of Valtin's "character" witnesses. These characters, who testified at a secret hearing, included Max Eastman, an editor of Reader's Digest which peddled Valtin's poison to its 7,000,000 readers in the form of a 64-page condemnation, and Eugene Lyons, who helped turn Valtin into a "literary" celebrity with the aid of Isaac Don Levine and such.

For the Department of Justice now to say that it based itself on the findings of the august Hartford tribunal is about as impressive as the U. S. Supreme Court deferring to a Justice of the Peace in the ballroom polluted by Martin Dies.

The fact is that the anti-Soviet brigade has not been passive. Heartened by the recent wave of Soviet-baiting which found the Alter-Ehrlich incident a handy issue, this gang contacted the "proper" people and sprung their man. Nor should one underestimate the reactionary assaults upon "Mission to Moscow" as a factor in siding the Valtin cause.

In the decision of the U. S. Board of Immigration Appeals, a copy of which lies before me, Valtin faced enough charges to be hanged six different ways. He was accused, among other things, of not being in possession of an unexpired immigration visa at the time of entry into the U. S. (which, incidentally, he achieved illegally by skipping ship in Norfolk, Va.); he was accused of having been "convicted and admits commission of crime involving moral turpitude prior to entry, to wit: assault with a deadly weapon"; he was "convicted or admits the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude prior to entry, to wit: perjury."

The verdict, 20 typewritten pages in length, recited Valtin's extremely seamy career and concluded with the statement that "within the past five years the subject (Valtin-Krebs) has been considered an agent of Nazi Germany."

Strong words, these, aren't they? Yet not half so strong as a little footnote on the bottom of page 18 of the official decision which noted that:

"Independent inquiry reveals that Krebs was a material witness for the German Government and that his testimony was instrumental in securing a treason conviction in 1934 against a fellow member of the I.W.O. (International Workers Order of America) at a time when the alien (Krebs) alleged he was a Nazi antagonist."

Having been freed on parole on the charge of being a dangerous enemy alien, Valtin still faces the charge of being an undesirable alien and will be required to post bail for a hearing and possible deportation to Germany after the war.

Posting bail is small potatoes for Valtin's sponsors who include Dewitt Wallace, millionaire owner of Reader's Digest (he has said some of the sweetest things about fascism), and Max Eastman, one of Wallace's hirelings. And in a pinch David Dubinsky can, of course, be counted on for a touch.

As for the prospect of shipping Valtin off to Germany after the war, this is about the most nebulous of all post-war plans yet offered for public consideration. The truth is that all this "deportation" talk was cooked up by Valtin's pals to confuse the issue, distorting the Daily Worker's original exposes which proved that Valtin had entered the country illegally and that people in high places were shielding him.

The point is that Valtin's record in the service of America's foes makes him dangerous to the public welfare.

Valtin has been exposed as an impostor. His own story that he only "promised" to serve the Nazis to gain his freedom (if indeed he ever served in a concentration camp) was completely refuted by the findings of the Board of Immigration Appeals which cited his testimony against an anti-Nazi seaman.

But all this bodes Mr. Biddle to distraction. His proud mission is to drive him like Henry Bridges from our shores. As for Valtin-Krebs, can Mr. Biddle—himself an author after a fashion—help it if those fellows in Hartford were taken in by the slick talk of Max Eastman and Eugene Lyons?

"If Valtin is a scoundrel, so are we," they probably said in effect. And those pure-souled gentlemen of the Connecticut Enemy-Allen Board just didn't get the irony.

Rise O Days

By Walt Whitman

Thunder on! stride on, Democracy! strike with vengeful stroke!
And do you rise higher than ever yet O days, O cities!
Crash heavier, heavier yet O storm! you have done me good.
My soul prepared in the mountains absorbs your immortal strong nutriment.
Long had I walk'd my cities, my country roads through farms,
only half satisfied,
One doubt nouseous undulating like a snake, crawl'd on
on the ground before me
Continually preceding my steps, turning upon me oft, ironically hissing low;
The cities I loved so well I abandon'd and left, I sped to the certainties suitable to me,
Hungering, hungering, hungering, for primal energies and Nature's dauntlessness.
I refresh'd myself with it only, I could relish it only,
I waited the bursting forth of the pent fire—on the water and air I waited long;
But now I no longer wait, I am fully satisfied, I am glutted,
I have witness'd the true lightning, I have witness'd my cities electric,
I have lived to behold man burst forth and warlike America rise,
Hence I will seek no more the food of the northern solitary wilds,
No more the mountains roam or sail the stormy sea.

'Flicka' Swell Horse Story For Kids

By David Platt

"My Friend Flicka" is a sentimental and entertaining movie about a sensitive boy and a colt. The kids will love it. Roddy McDowall brings to the role an appealing sincerity. Same can be said for the high-strung horse that plays Flicka.

The film has a moral. Kind treatment makes friends and influences horses as well as people. Little boys like colts need lots of it. In an effort to awaken a sense of responsibility in Roddy who is not doing so well at school, his father (Preston Foster) an impatient man agrees under pressure from friend wife (Rita Johnson) to give the boy the pick of any colt on the ground.

Roddy makes papa very angry at the start by selecting Flicka, a filly believed to be "loco" and sticking to his decision come hell or high water. The film shows how Flicka responded to the boy's wise, patient and gentle treatment and how Roddy's new relationship affected his own development and made a better man out of his pop.

The picture is simply directed and produced. There aren't more than six characters in it. Most of it was shot in the open air in technicolor. The country-side is refreshing and so are the horses. Be sure to take the kids along for the whinies, neighs and snickers that the picture is full of.

"MURDER IN THREE SQUARES" features Edmund Lowe, Al the above. Of all the dumb murder mysteries this is the limit. It's about a series of snake-bite murders in the heart of the theatrical district. The chief suspect is Edmund Lowe, author of the smash hit "Murder Sometimes Creeps." This one creeps all the time. Whatever you do don't let yourself be entrapped. It's murder.

Irving Place Festival

Luba Orlova heads the cast of "Volga Volga" the Soviet song and dance film playing today and tomorrow at the Irving Place Theatre. Beginning Saturday the Soviet "Great Beginning" shares honors with the French film "La Marmelle."

The Flower Kid

By Alex Andrews

THE boy breathed hard as he sat on one of the benches in the circle that makes up Brooklyn's Grand Army Plaza. The fountain on one side of the Civil War Memorial Arch was dry, and a chilly breeze ruffled the damp strands of red hair on the boy's head. On either side of the boy rested a tall, paper-wrapped flower pot. Despite the wind, he wiped away the sweat on his forehead with one grimy, little hand. There was a hint of desperation in his face.

"Hey, mister!" he called in a thin, exhausted voice. "Dya know where St. Johns Place is?" He added the street number.

We paused, helpless. We knew it was near the park circle, but we didn't know the exact direction. "Oce," the little red-head said. "I hope it's not far. These flower pots are heavy."

He flexed his fingers, and we could see the marks where the edges of the pots had cut into his palms. He was not quite twelve. His shoes were badly scuffed, so that the faded gray beneath the skin of the imitation leather showed through. He wore a plaid jacket several sizes too large. Freckles stood out

on his face. "I asked the motorman on the trolley," the red-head said. "He only knew it was somewhere around here. Gee, these pots are pretty heavy."

We hesitated. We didn't know, and he was looking to us for help. "It's not far from here," we mumbled lamely.

It was then we noticed the Negro woman. In one hand, she carried a shopping bag. Her face was tired and she sagged wearily on one foot. "I was on the trolley, Sonny," she said, smiling, as that the warmth radiated from her face. "I heard you ask the conductor. I know where it is."

The little red-head smiled gratefully at her. He stood up and bent to pick up the pots.

"Here," she said briskly. "Just come along with me, Sonny. I live across the street from that house." She grasped the remaining flower pot in one strong hand, and they walked away, the little red-head chattering in relief.

As they rounded the circle, we could see their faces. Both were smiling. In the hazy sunlight, the strong figures of the Union soldiers on the Arch stood out sharply.

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A Glimpse Of a Rising Young Star

By Helen Fitzgerald

Most everyone would shake his head at a little at the prospect of seeing an audience of 30,000 people. And Pearl Primus, newest star at Cafe Society Downtown who will be among the artists performing at the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden on June 7, says she knows she is bound to get a little nervous come the day.

Meantime, she is too busy rehearsing and solving the problem of dancing on a stage plunked right in the middle of everything and completely surrounded by the audience. Miss Primus is working and rehearsing with some of America's most notable artists—Langston Hughes has written a spectacle drama for the occasion, starring Paul Robeson and Canada Lee.

Even as a little girl, Pearl Primus decided she wanted to be of some use to mankind. This set her on the road to studying medicine and though it was tough sledding at times, she stuck to her books. But the problems of her people and the threat of fascism intruded upon the quiet classrooms at Hunter College. She began to feel the need of participating in and expressing some of the things that were happening in the world. At a very early age she also developed a keen interest in dancing and as the urgent need for expression asserted itself, dancing—the modern social protest variety—furnished the avenue through which she could do this.

Studied Medicine and Dancing Too

Then two years ago the New Dance Group gave her a scholarship and from that time on, medicine and dancing got mixed up. She did both.

Happily, neither pursuit suffered through the dual effort, for this spring she received a B. A. degree from Hunter College having completed a pre-medical course and she has successfully translated and popularized Josh White's songs, "Jim Crow Train" and "Hard Time Blues," among others, into powerful dances of social protest. These are the numbers which she will dance at the Garden on Monday night. Proving her versatility, Miss Primus has most recently created a stir in the dance world with her interpretation of a Haitian Congo at Cafe Society Downtown where nightly audiences are responding enthusiastically.

"I know we must all do our part in this war to beat fascism and I consider the battle against Jim-crow in America part of that fight which is taking place on the battlefronts of the world," she asserted, emphasizing that the Negro Freedom Rally should be supported by all citizens. "Each one of us can wield a weapon against Jim-crow and fascism and my special one is dancing. I shall continue to protest Jim-crow through my dancing till victory is won," she added.

Lively, intelligent Pearl Primus is 23 years old and looks forward to many busy days ahead with her dancing and studies. She has already made plans to resume her studies at Hunter College aiming for an M. A. in Psychology.

The Negro Freedom Rally which is being held at Madison Square Garden on Monday, June 7, is sponsored by a number of Negro organizations. Its aim is to arouse Americans to the patriotic duty of abolishing discrimination in our factories, camps, battlefields and battlefields.

In addition to top notch entertainment, Councilman Clayton K. Powell will address the rally as will other prominent speakers. Tickets can be bought at the Negro Labor Victory Committee, 67 West 123rd Street, New York, N. Y.

in the early thirties, Pound has ceased to be a poet, has written nothing in verse or prose that was not trivial and insignificant when it was no worse. After all, what can you expect of a "poet" who writes a book linking the fascist puppet, Mussolini, with our own great Thomas Jefferson?

This reminds me of a remark which Richard Aldington once made to me. "Sam," said Aldington, "it would be as impossible for Ezra to have a thought as it would be for you or me to give birth to a child."

I do not propose here to enter into a long and tedious discussion of Pound's congenial capacity or incapacity to think; but I do know that if he ever thought, he stopped thinking all of a sudden. But I happen to know it to be true, that Pound, on his last trip to America, sold an article to Falser Coughlin's "Social Justice" for \$50! His literary agent was horrified and did his best to dissuade him, but Ezra knew the company in which he belonged. And this is the great "poet" whose treason they will be asking us to forgive!

On that same trip, Ezra drove up with his agent in front of a certain well-known book store in New York City. The proprietor of the bookshop was a woman devoted to the "moderns" in art and literature and who had done more than any other one person in America to promote the sales of Pound's work. But she happened to be Jewish, and for that clearly stated reason Ezra declined to come in the store and meet her!

Is this the great "poet" whom we shall be asked to spare?

Do you think a man like that will ever write another poem?

The roots of Ezra Pound's betrayal, as is usually the case with a writer, are complex and manifold, and it would take too long to endeavor to trace them here. It would, however, make an instructive study, and it is one that should be made some day.

In the meantime, let us waste no sympathy on Pound. The idea that the writer, the artist, the intellectual is above society and the punishment meted out to ordinary individuals for the betrayal of their fellow men, is one that must be combatted. Let us cease our brawls over the "hardships" which the little fascist "Raw-Haw" and his wife are enduring—how sad it is the fascist enablers do not pay a higher price for treason! But Benedict Arnold made a similar discovery a century and a half ago. Meanwhile, those bombs are dropping on Mussolini's Italy, and the trains no longer run on time—

Good Neighbor: In Case Literary Dribblers Start Weeping for Ezra

By Samuel Putnam

As American and British bombs rain down on Italy and the fat and filthy Duce scurries to save his worthless head, this long-distance observer cannot help thinking of that traitor, Ezra Pound, Mussolini's "Lord Haw-Haw."

How, one wonders, is Ezra feeling these days? How does it feel to have betrayed your country, your people, when they are fighting for their very existence, and then to find that your treason is catching up with you and that thousands of loyal, patriotic Americans who are risking their lives to defend the thing you sneer at—democracy—are now on their way to rout you out of your fascist hide-away?

Those who listen to the short-wave radio will recall how Ezra, a short time ago, was gloating over Mussolini's "successes." Well, the Sawdust Caesar may have made the trains run on time—Pound was one of his earliest and most vociferous admirers on this score—but it would surely take a wild stretch of the imagination to regard either his military or his diplomatic maneuvers as "successful."

Meanwhile, the bombs are dropping, the Yanks are coming. Mussolini is preparing to run, not walk, to the nearest exit, and Ezra—What is Ezra going to do now? Will he flee to Switzerland, about the only place left, to which he might flee, unless, as is by no means unlikely, he goes on to Berlin and joins the wretched little coterie of bought and paid for traitors who function there, on Dr. Goebbels' payroll? After all, it's the same firm; he wouldn't be changing employers.

Personally, we don't give much of a tinker's dam what he does—so long as the Yanks get him in the end. For in any event—well, let us quote from one of Mr. Pound's own Cantos (Canto XXX):

"Bigger! that bigger is done for . . . For Ezra Pound is a traitor. Let us not forget that for one moment. He is a traitor, and when this war is over, if he is captured alive, he is going to have to be tried for high treason against his country, and must be given the punishment that is commonly meted out to traitors in time of war."

The Literary Sniffers Will Begin Their Act

Let us get that straight; because we are going to hear pretty soon a lot of sniffing and snuffing from certain "literary" quarters, to the effect that Ezra is a great poet and therefore should be spared the consequences of the crime he has committed against his country and against humanity.

Not long ago, for example, there was a tear-jerking paragraph in the Herald Tribune literary supplement, describing what a hard time Ezra and his wife, Dorothy Shaskespeare, were having to make ends meet on the meager salary which the former received for his "broadcasts for the Italian government!" American friends of the Pounds, it was stated, were greatly concerned about the economic status of the pair.

A similar tendency to overlook or make light of the crime of high treason is evident in some of the more precious and reactionary of our "young" magazines, who speak of Pound as if he were still a literary figure of importance. They forget that, whatever his past achievements may have been, a poet ceases to be a poet when he becomes a fascist. Poet and fascist are two contradictory and mutually exclusive terms.

We are not book-burners—let us get that straight, also. If, back in the days when he was a man, a poet, and an American, Ezra Pound made valuable contributions to the art of poetry, if he wrote poems that are worth preserving, those poems will be preserved; posterity will see to it that they are. But Pound will never write another poem that is worth the paper it is printed on, you may be sure of that.

Pound's Poetry Ended Where Fascism Began

The truth of the matter is, ever since he began going fascist, back

Brigadier General Eugene L. Air Corps, does an important narration job in "Bombardier," RKO Radio's big air drama. He is seen in an introductory sequence in which he stresses the vital importance and responsibility of the Army bombardier.

THE STAGE

"Very near perfection."—*Illustration*, *ANGEL STREET* with FRED STUDD, LEO G. HOFFMAN, EVELYN CARROLL, GOLDEN, W. 44th St. Exp. Incl. Sun. 5:15. SAT. SUNDAY 5:15. 4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER with Harry Baughman, Mabel Klinefelter 269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 49th St. Exp. Incl. Sun. 5:15. SAT. SUNDAY 5:15. 4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times

50¢ 1st 1.50 2nd 2.00 3rd 2.50 4th 3.00 5th 3.50 6th 4.00 7th 4.50 8th 5.00 9th 5.50 10th 6.00 11th 6.50 12th 7.00 13th 7.50 14th 8.00 15th 8.50 16th 9.00 17th 9.50 18th 10.00 19th 10.50 20th 11.00 21st 11.50 22nd 12.00 23rd 12.50 24th 13.00 25th 13.50 26th 14.00 27th 14.50 28th 15.00 29th 15.50 30th 16.00 31st 16.50 32nd 17.00 33rd 17.50 34th 18.00 35th 18.50 36th 19.00 37th 19.50 38th 20.00 39th 20.50 40th 21.00 41st 21.50 42nd 22.00 43rd 22.50 44th 23.00 45th 23.50 46th 24.00 47th 24.50 48th 25.00 49th 25.50 50th 26.00 51st 26.50 52nd 27.00 53rd 27.50 54th 28.00 55th 28.50 56th 29.00 57th 29.50 58th 30.00 59th 30.50 60th 31.00 61st 31.50 62nd 32.00 63rd 32.50 64th 33.00 65th 33.50 66th 34.00 67th 34.50 68th 35.00 69th 35.50 70th 36.00 71st 36.50 72nd 37.00 73rd 37.50 74th 38.00 75th 38.50 76th 39.00 77th 39.50 78th 40.00 79th 40.50 80th 41.00 81st 41.50 82nd 42.00 83rd 42.50 84th 43.00 85th 43.50 86th 44.00 87th 44.50 88th 45.00 89th 45.50 90th 46.00 91st 46.50 92nd 47.00 93rd 47.50 94th 48.00 95th 48.50 96th 49.00 97th 49.50 98th 50.00 99th 50.50 100th 51.00 101st 51.50 102nd 52.00 103rd 52.50 104th 53.00 105th 53.50 106th 54.00 107th 54.50 108th 55.00 109th 55.50 110th 56.00 111th 56.50 112th 57.00 113th 57.50 114th 58.00 115th 58.50 116th 59.00 117th 59.50 118th 60.00 119th 60.50 120th 61.00 121st 61.50 122nd 62.00 123rd 62.50 124th 63.00 125th 63.50 126th 64.00 127th 64.50 128th 65.00 129th 65.50 130th 66.00 131st 66.50 132nd 67.00 133rd 67.50 134th 68.00 135th 68.50 136th 69.00 137th 69.50 138th 70.00 139th 70.50 140th 71.00 141st 71.50 142nd 72.00 143rd 72.50 144th 73.00 145th 73.50 146th 74.00 147th 74.50 148th 75.00 149th 75.50 150th 76.00 151st 76.50 152nd 77.00 153rd 77.50 154th 78.00 155th 78.50 156th 79.00 157th 79.50 158th 80.00 159th 80.50 160th 81.00 161st 81.50 162nd 82.00 163rd 82.50 164th 83.00 165th 83.50 166th 84.00 167th 84.50 168th 85.00 169th 85.50 170th 86.00 171st 86.50 172nd 87.00 173rd 87.50 174th 88.00 175th 88.50 176th 89.00 177th 89.50 178th 90.00 179th 90.50 180th 91.00 181st 91.50 182nd 92.00 183rd 92.50 184th 93.00 185th 93.50 186th 94.00 187th 94.50 188th 95.00 189th 95.50 190th 96.00 191st 96.50 192nd 97.00 193rd 97.50 194th 98.00 195th 98.50 196th 99.00 197th 99.50 198th 100.00 199th 100.50 200th 101.00 201st 101.50 202nd 102.00 203rd 102.50 204th 103.00 205th 103.50 206th 104.00 207th 104.50 208th 105.00 209th 105.50 210th 106.00 211st 106.50 212th 107.00 213th 107.50 214th 108.00 215th 108.50 216th 109.00 217th 109.50 218th 110.00 219th 110.50 220th 111.00 221st 111.50 222nd 112.00 223rd 112.50 224th 113.00 225th 113.50 226th 114.00 227th 114.50 228th 115.00 229th 115.50 230th 116.00 231st 116.50 232nd 117.00 233rd 117.50 234th 118.00 235th 118.50 236th 119.00 237th 119.50 238th 120.00 239th 120.50 240th 121.00 241st 121.50 242nd 122.00 243rd 122.50 244th 123.00 245th 123.50 246th 124.00 247th 124.50 248th 125.00 249th 125.50 250th 126.00 251st 126.50 252nd 127.00 253rd 127.50 254th 128.00 255th 128.50 256th 129.00 257th 129.50 258th 130.00 259th 130.50 260th 131.00 261st 131.50 262nd 132.00 263rd 132.50 264th 133.00 265th 133.50 266th 134.00 267th 134.50 268th 135.00 269th 135.50 270th 136.00 271st 136.50 272nd 137.00 273rd 137.50 274th 138.00 275th 138.50 276th 139.00 277th 139.50 278th 140.00 279th 140.50 280th 141.00 281st 141.50 282nd 142.00 283rd 142.50 284th 143.00 285th 143.50 286th 144.00 287th 144.50 288th 145.00 289th 145.50 290th 146.00 291st 146.50 292nd 147.00 293rd 147.50 294th 148.00 295th 148.50 296th 149.00 297th 149.50 298th 150.00 299th 150.50 300th 151.00 301st 151.50 302nd 152.00 303rd 152.50 304th 153.00 305th 153.50 306th 154.00 307th 154.50 308th 155.00 309th 155.50 310th 156.00 311st 156.50 312th 157.00 313th 157.50 314th 158.00 315th 158.50 316th 159.00 317th 159.50 318th 160.00 319th 160.50 320th 161.00 321st 161.50 322nd 162.00 323rd 162.50 324th 163.00 325th 163.50 326th 164.00 327th 164.50 328th 165.00 329th 165.50 330th 166.00 331st 166.50 332nd 167.00 333rd 167.50 334th 168.00 335th 168.50 336th 169.00 337th 169.50 338th 170.00 339th 170.50 340th 171.00 341st

Mexico's Greatest Problem

by James S. Allen

'Daily' Council News

The June 10 Conference called by the Daily Worker and The Worker, which will be held in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., is the first attempt, in some time, to establish a much broader responsibility for the continued growth and functioning of these two papers.

This responsibility must be shouldered more and more by those advanced win-the-war elements within the labor movement, who have long recognized the Daily Worker for what it is—a powerful weapon in the fight to defeat the "crush-labor" gang in Congress, with their Connally-Smith Bills, their Ruml Tax "steal" plans, etc.

At the same time the Daily Worker has been recognized as an irreplaceable instrument in fighting for labor's position in this war, which is "first of all labor's war," as opposed to the destructive actions of the Lewises and Dubinskys.

It is quite evident now and has been for some time that a really substantial growth in the circulation of the Daily Worker is possible. But like every other achievement of labor it must be fought for. There is no more opportune moment than the present for this fight to be made.

There are some prerequisites that must be established if the fight is to be successful. Is the Daily Worker useful to the labor movement in the broadest sense? If so, can it then become officially part of the labor movement, to be used by the labor movement fully, as part of its educational and organizational program?

Our readers, we are sure, will answer these questions with a resounding yes. The problem then arises how can this be successfully accomplished. Can the effort achieve complete success immediately? To answer this we must ask was any real achievement made by labor in organizing the unorganized, unemployment insurance, etc., immediately successful? Obviously these achievements were made possible by a consistent, patient struggle. We started with an idea and developed it into a mass movement. The Daily Worker is more than just an idea, it can be made a mass newspaper.

It is our opinion that we begin, first, on a small scale in the shops, in the local unions, etc., to convince the trade unionists that the Daily Worker and The Worker are invaluable to their struggles, and they must help to make it an official part of the labor movement by constant use and reference to the Daily Worker in all their activity.

One of the first steps in carrying through the above objectives is the conference on June 10. This conference will undoubtedly result in a much more exhaustive program of action, but a few immediate suggestions are certainly not out of place:

1. Every trade unionist reader of the Daily Worker get the maximum number of delegates to the June 10 Conference from his shop, local union, etc. Appear before the executive board of your local union, ask them to elect delegates to the conference. Speak to your shop chairman, ask him to call a meeting where the Daily Worker can be discussed and delegates elected.

2. Every trade unionist reader of the Daily Worker to immediately place a standing order with his or her newsdealer for two or more copies of the paper, one for himself and the others to be sold to shopmates.

3. Groups of trade union readers and supporters of the Daily Worker to organize the constant sale of the Daily Worker in front of shops, in union halls, in the "markets" and streets during lunch periods, etc.

4. The increased use of important editorials, and articles from the labor page, of the Daily Worker, on shop and union bulletin boards and as source material for discussion at shop and union meetings indicating the source of the Daily Worker.

5. The Communist Party branch industrial directors in the communities to help carry through the above program through discussions with the industrial members of their respective branches.

These are but a few of the first steps that can be taken. These must be enlarged upon by those forces in the labor movement sincerely concerned with the growth of the paper. The Daily Worker should be informed of what you are doing, any steps that you are carrying out, so that we can pass them on to other trade unionists.

Delegations from the trade unions, shops and mass organizations should bring with them to the conference on June 10 a host of proposals, suggestions and experiences that can really turn the conference into an exciting and constructive body that can and will result in beginning to build the Daily Worker and The Worker on a scale that meets the possibilities that exist in the labor movement.

Worth Repeating

People who live in the United States cannot now on reserve for their country the exclusive use of the term "America," says the Tulsa Daily World, in its April 25 leading editorial.

After all, the people of Mexico, Canada, Central America, Brazil and so on are all Americans, too, and their countries are part of the Americas.

"The term 'America' to be used now and henceforth applies to the western hemisphere, including its potent islands and teeming seas," the editorial says. "The provincial America we have talked and written about is a myth, but the broader America is a great fact of today and tomorrow. The global war is reasonably expected to give the western hemisphere and each and all of the Americas their proper places in world affairs."

The editorial adds, in part: "When or how the people of the United States got the delusion that they were the only Americans we do not know. There have been protests here and in the other Americas for generations, and many years ago scholars and diplomats sternly condemned our provincial assumption."

"With the matter of the name on the way out, it is incumbent upon all of us to take more intelligent interest in the countries and peoples about us and to endeavor to align ourselves with them for mutual good and the world advancement. Let it be confessed at the outset that this nation has been callous, supercilious, often careless and ignorant, in its conduct in and toward the Latin America. That is a good starting point for reformation."

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943



Meeting in Algiers

THE meeting of Generals De Gaulle and Giraud in Algiers, despite continuing differences and difficulties, marks a great step forward in the achievement of unity among all anti-Hitler Frenchmen. The fact that such a meeting finally did take place and that the new Executive Committee which is reported to have been formed does not contain a single Vichy man are in themselves great victories for the French, North African and United Nations patriots.

But the advance is signified even more by the resignation of Peyrouton, whose removal has been demanded by all anti-fascists. The increasing pressure to bring about the removal also of Governors Nogues, Boisson and other Vichy men indicates that the process of restoring Republican rights in North Africa and cleaning out the fascist elements may be expected to continue.

Many aspects of the situation still remain obscure. But one thing is clear: General De Gaulle enjoys his present prestige and popularity because he has behind him a highly united liberation front in France.

It is incorrect to attribute the present differences between De Gaulle and Giraud to the stubborn personalities of the two leaders, as many are doing. These differences arise from fundamentally different positions with respect to the problems of the liberation of France, differences which have been provoked not so much by Giraud as by his supporters.

It is well to keep in mind that to the extent that as greater unity developed among all the patriotic forces within France, regardless of class or party or religion, the progressive solution of the political problems arising from the occupation of North Africa became more likely and possible.

Even if sharp differences continue to arise, the unity of the whole patriotic French camp has been brought closer. And this has a direct bearing upon speeding up the second front in Europe.

Finger Points to Lewis

ANY strike is inexcusable today. But there isn't a shred of plausible reason, least it be outright sabotage of the war, for the strike of a half million coal miners. Labor must hold John L. Lewis responsible for the walkout, regardless of the evident provocations from some of the operators.

The government, through its custodian of mines, Harold L. Ickes, advanced a proposal that would guarantee the miners a substantial temporary wage raise pending final settlement. The War Labor Board had already provided for other improvements for the miners in its decision. All wage changes are retroactive. It was no longer a question of whether the miners are entitled to an improvement. It was only a matter of bargaining over the margin of difference and HOW MUCH the improvements was to be. To call a strike under such conditions shows a desire not to serve the interests of the workers but complete indifference and even sabotage of the war.

Lewis, as the Communist Party's statement yesterday said in point blank words, "is trying to assume veto power over U.S. participation in the war. He sets himself above the labor movement and above the government. The miners must choose between their country and John L. Lewis."

The miners must return to work immediately.

It is urgent that all labor leaders speak out and assure the President their support for decisive action.

The no-strike pledge and the entire conception that this is Labor's war means nothing if Lewis is permitted to defiantly carry out his treasonous program. As Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told the President in a wire, labor expects him to take "decisive action" to stop Lewis and the "tremendous majority" of the trade union movement will back him.

Moreover, Mr. Emspak sees the issues as far beyond those directly affecting the mine dispute.

"We regard a shutdown on the right of Lewis to organize disruption of the war effort as something that must come regardless of the particular settlement of the dispute."

Of one thing we are certain. Neither Lewis nor that small group of "powerful operators," as Ickes called them, have the slightest interest in the country's safety. The President is duty bound to act to insure that our war effort does not falter, and all loyal Americans will be behind him.

The Mayor's Veto

MAYOR LA GUARDIA'S message vetoing the cuts made in the budget by the City Council was a forthright one. The Mayor put his finger on the meaning of the cuts when he called those responsible for them "blind to the exigencies of the war."

The budget, as submitted to the Council by the Mayor himself, has plenty of flaws. But the Democratic-Republican reactionary coalition that controls the Council, through the agency of real estate "experts," made it infinitely worse.

Three issues still have to be fought out regarding the veto.

1. The Council has to act on it. The minority members seem to be all for the veto, and can prevent its being overridden. They will, however, be subject to terrific pressure.

2. The Mayor urges a special session of the State Legislature to help solve the city's budget problem. The state treasury has a \$70,000,000 surplus, much of it accumulated at the expense of the city's treasury. The heat should be put on Democratic Council Leader Sharkey and the members from each county to see that Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's resolution for a special session is passed.

3. If the Legislature does not come through, real estate taxes will have to be raised 16 cents on \$100 of assessed valuation. This amounts to about \$8 a year for the average private homeowner, a lot less than the proposed alternative of an increase in the city fare.

But the majority leaders have threatened to block the tax rate increase, a move which would bring the fare increase issue to the fore.

There are signs that the Democratic majority, controlled by Brooklynite Sharkey, is beginning to crack. The New York County Democrats, doubtless through pressure from the pro-Roosevelt Democratic county leadership, have expressed opposition to some of the items cut from the budget.

Pressure on them, and on the others, may result in putting through at least the financial program presented by the Mayor.

IN A previous article (The Worker, May 30) I described Mexico's contribution to the war and touched upon some of her leading political problems. Here I wish to center attention upon the very urgent economic problems which confront Mexico.

Mexico typifies in a very sharp form the economic difficulties of Latin America at war. Of course, the present difficulties of the Latin American countries are not created entirely by the war. The basic problems arise from the semi-colonial nature of the economy—the more or less backward, feudal state of agriculture, in most cases only the bare beginnings of industry, and their economic dependence upon foreign countries.

But the war has accentuated some of these problems, by creating a new impetus to economic development while restricting the means for carrying this through. The needs of national and hemisphere defense and the limitation of foreign commerce make the development of national economy even more imperative. At the same time, the conditions of war have made it more difficult to obtain the machines and manufactured materials needed for the expansion of national industry, especially war industry.

THIS is how the problem presents itself in Mexico:

The production of strategic minerals which is largely in the hands of U. S. and British interests, has increased by 50 per cent since the war started. These are exported only to the United States, at prices fixed by U. S. purchasing commissions.

Exports of food and other raw materials to the United States have also mounted sharply. Cattle, numerous food products, various textile and industrial fibers and other materials have increased by 30 per cent in some instances and as high as 500 per cent in others.

Meanwhile, U. S. exports of industrial raw materials needed for Mexican industry, of machinery, machine parts, electrical equipment, etc., have diminished by 50 per cent or more since the United States entered the war.

The lack of machine parts and essential materials has caused a crisis in some branches of Mexi-

co's industry; such as textile, in railroad and automotive transportation, and in agriculture, especially its most efficient and productive sectors which are mechanized.

Even worse, this shortage prevents Mexico from expanding its own industrial base for the purposes of defense and for supplying the necessary consumption goods which now can no longer be imported.

Instead, a large sum of unproductive capital is available to Mexico. As a result of the great preponderance of her exports to the United States over her imports from the United States, she has a balance of some \$50,000,000 which ordinarily would have been returned to Mexico in the form of machines, goods, machine parts, etc., to be used in the expansion of existing industry and the creation of new plants.

In addition, there is an equivalent amount of capital from abroad which has sought refuge in Mexico. None of this available capital can be used productively because of the lack of what economists call fixed capital: machines.

Therefore, while Mexico is making an important economic contribution to the United Nations war effort she finds herself in the position of being unable to obtain the necessary materials to maintain her existing industry, let alone expand her industrial base.

THE capital now available to Mexico has become more of a hindrance than an aid to economic development. This is so, because it is being used to a large extent in the hoarding of food products and speculation which have become a national scandal in Mexico.

Much of this capital is also going into real estate speculation and a building boom in resident housing, quite unconnected with the needs of the economy during wartime.

While some sectors of Mexican and foreign capitalists are guilty of attempting to enrich themselves rapidly at the expense of the people and the national interest, this situation cannot be blamed upon the Mexican national bourgeoisie as a whole.

The dominant sector of this class, which has played a leading role in the revolutionary reform, is interested mostly in stimulating industrial expansion and building the national economy, in accordance with Mexican and hemisphere war needs. But while the war increased the necessity for this type of development, it has at the same time limited the opportunity by making the United States the only possible source of supply.

Letters from Our Readers

A Son Writes His Mother
New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Women's Club of Branch 5 of the International Workers Order held a surprise banquet in honor of Mrs. R. for her long years of activity in the Women's Club recently.

At the banquet, she read a letter she had received from her son on Mother's Day. The letter follows:

"Dearest Mom: 'Tonight, a banquet is being held in your honor. A banquet as a symbol of thanks from your friends for your long years of service. Although I am now a thousand miles from home, I want to join in the festivities and toast you—toast you for the long years of service and devotion that you have shown to me. Tonight, the distance between us is not to be measured in miles, because on this occasion—and on all occasions, my heart is with you. 'Tonight, on a thousand battlefronts, men and women are engaged in war. Their purpose in fighting is to preserve and maintain the Four Freedoms. They fight under the Star and Stripes, they fight under the Union Jack, and they fight under the Red Banner, but they fight together. They fight against the forces who would dare to deny us our freedom of press, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear—the very things you taught me to love and respect. Above everything else, I want to thank you for teaching me that. If everyone was to teach his children that, tonight I would sit by your side. 'Congratulations and all my love. 'YOUR SON.'"

The letter served as an inspiration to all those present.

MR. T. K.

Our Soviet Ally
New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Every reader of the Daily Worker should go to the Hollywood Theatre to see "Mission to Moscow." This film will have a profound effect in helping American opinion reorient itself toward our Soviet Ally.

P. T.

Smart Dogs
Enterprise, Ala.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I saw an item about dogs in a Montgomery, Alabama, newspaper that I thought might interest your readers.

It seems the German army has been training dogs to locate and bring aid to the wounded on the

battlefield. According to the German press, these dogs are going first to the fallen Russian soldiers, even ignoring nearby wounded German soldiers. The German army dog trainers are naturally puzzled for they reason that the dogs are accustomed to German uniforms and the German language. Why then they ask, "do these dogs go to the Russian wounded first?"

The writer of the dog column, Peter Boggs, in the "Montgomery Advertiser," then states that he believes "the dogs inherent instincts simply recognize that the Russians are a better people than their German masters. Don't you agree?"

I agree so emphatically that I just had to send you this item.

A FAITHFUL READER.

The Sooner the Better
Detroit, Mich.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Again the people are wondering what's next in this global war. The Nazis and Italians were driven out of Africa and the next thing is to follow this up with an invasion of the Continent of Europe. I say the sooner the better.

B. D.

Mr. Gordon's Alibi
New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Large taxpayers and their press have concentrated on the Ruml plan for so long that anything less than full cancellation of a year's income tax has come to be regarded as robbing the rich of their profits.

Godfrey Nelson, tax columnist in the Sunday New York Times devoted a whole column to a protest against the injustice of an anti-windfall tax designed to limit the tax steel to 75 per cent of the tax on the highest ordinary annual income for 1937, 1938, 1939, or 1940 plus \$30,000.

This figure of \$30,000 is Congress' idea of a windfall which should not be interfered with.

Mr. Nelson, bemoaning the injustice of this degree of "forgiveness" of taxes, gives two examples.

THIS situation has contributed to the inflation and the steep rise in the cost of living, presenting problems of far-reaching political implications to Mexico and the whole continent.

Official figures place the increase in the cost of living since August 1939 at 153 per cent. Actually, with respect to the food staples of the masses the price rise is much higher.

Wages for the most part have remained stationary. Increases of from ten to fifteen per cent have been won in mining, in the oil industry and in some sectors of railroad and transportation. But the minimum wage established by the Government three years ago has not been raised.

Nor has the income of the peasant improved. Speculators, the larger land owners and the private banks have been able to corner important crops. The cooperative (ejido) sector of agriculture, established as a result of the agrarian reform, suffers from lack of sufficient credit, irrigation and implements. At the same time, a trend towards larger private ownership in agriculture is taking place at the expense of the ejidos.

THE greatest danger in the situation arises from the National Binarquist Union, which now has become a mass movement of a fascist-Falangist type. It makes capital of the serious economic difficulties of the nation.

Binarquismo and National Action, which is the political directing force and electoral body of the fascist movement, have become aserious menace to Mexico, largely because they are able to feed upon the discontent of the people.

The government of President Avila Camacho as well as the trade unions and popular organizations recognize this peril and are beginning to take some steps of an economic and political nature. The basic problem which now has to be met successfully is economic, and this presses for solution with extreme urgency in Mexico.

One of the most important results of President Roosevelt's visit to Mexico and the ensuing conference with President Camacho was the establishment of a U. S.-Mexican Committee to propose immediate economic measures of aid to our southern neighbor.

While much remains to be done within Mexico and by the Mexicans themselves, the United States has the responsibility to remove the restrictions upon essential exports to provide Mexico with the means to strengthen and expand its national economy.

First, the taxpayer who received a maximum annual income of \$10,000 but who picked up \$100,000 in 1942 and \$125,000 in 1943; second the taxpayer who received \$10,000 but in 1942 he got away with \$100,000 and in 1943, \$40,000. Mr. Nelson finds that it would be embarrassing to the taxpayer to have his "forgiveness" computed on \$30,000, especially as his windfall of war profits might not continue after 1943.

In other words, war profits should not be taxed because they can only be made in wartime.

C. P. A.

Seditious
Charleston, W. Va.
Editor, Daily Worker:

As a vicious piece of propaganda against the Communists, I'd like to call your attention to a book used in the West Virginia schools—"America, Yesterday and Today," published by Macmillan. The 1940 edition on page 655 has the hammer and sickle of our Soviet ally together with a lighted bomb.

H. W. HOUSTON.

Would Rile the Nazis
Harrisburg, Pa.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Something happened in Harrisburg on the evening of May 29th that would rile any Nazi and give joy to all true Americans.

Representatives of the twenty-eight nationalities and races living in this area joined hands with the armed forces stationed around here to stage a vivid presentation of the democratic way of life for which we are fighting together with the United Nations.

This event, the Folk Festival "Americans All" was presented by the Dauphin County Folk Council with the cooperation of the military camps in the area. Many civilian folk groups participated, including American Indians, Italians, Greek, Serbian, Negro, Jewish, Russian and lots more. These groups presented their traditional dances, music and songs.

Outstanding in the program was Earl Robinson's "Ballad for Americans" sung most dramatically by the "Young Americans" Chorus of Steelton High School.

The audience, an overflow crowd seemed to enjoy this portrayal of the different groups which make up the United Nations—the heritages for which we are fighting against the Axis bandits.

E. B.